A SEMANTIC STUDY OF COGNATES IN SPANISH AND ENGLISH

BY

EDITH JOHNSTON KENDRICK

A.B., University of Texas, 1933

A.M., University of Texas, 1937

AN ABSTRACT OF A THESIS

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN SPANISH IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, 1943

URBANA, ILLINOIS

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E.J.K.

A SEMANTIC STUDY OF COGNATES IN SPANISH AND ENGLISH

The purpose of this study is to establish the semantic identity, similarity, or dissimilarity of the cognates which occur within the 3000-word limit of the Thorndike[1] and Buchanan[2] lists; to provide information as to the extent to which the meanings are equivalent; and to state the meanings which are different. No attempt is made to judge or discover the frequency or range of the meanings. By providing meanings and distinctions of meanings and by clarifying the parts of speech in a list of frequently used cognate pairs or groups, this study will, in so far as its scope allows, contribute to the great fund of materials which have preceded it and perhaps furnish the material for further studies.

The word 'cognate' is from the Latin word *cognatus*, "born together." Pertaining to words, it means "having in common the same original root, but differentiated by phonetic changes in separate languages." Also, loosely, it means "borrowed in one or more languages from the same source in another language."[3] In the strictest technical sense, a word

1. Edward L. Thorndike, *A Teacher's Word Book of 20,000 Words* (New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1931). The original work contained 10,000 words from a count of 4,565,000 running words in children's reading, standard literature, books of common facts and trades, newspapers, and correspondence. On the basis of a separate count of 5,000,000 running words from over 200 other sources, the number of words was extended to 20,000, each word being rated from 1 to 20 to denote successive thousands according to the frequency and range of its occurrence.

2. Milton A. Buchanan, *A Graded Spanish Word Book* (Publications of the American and Canadian Commitees on Modern Languages, III, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1927). The count was based on equal sections of 30,000 words each, taken from 40 pieces of literature by Spanish and Spanish-American authors; the pieces of literature included plays, novels, verse, folklore, miscellaneous prose, and literature of a technical and periodical type. The *Word Book* contains 6,702 words which are arranged according to the merit number assigned to each word on the basis of frequency and range.

3. Webster's *New International Dictionary of the English Language.* (Second Edition: Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam Company, Publishers, 1942.)

is cognate only if it had a parallel development with its mate in another language and acquired the same prefix or suffix as its corresponding word. From a teaching standpoint this restricted definition is highly impractical since it eliminates a great number of word-pairs or -groups which share a common etymological form but which have developed along different lines or have acquired different affixes; in many cases such words, in spite of their diverse development, still retain a certain similarity of form or meaning which is a valuable aid in the teaching or learning process.

The extended concept of cognates seems logical to the writer, especially since this study attempts to offer practical reference material rather than a compilation of historical etymologies. Thus, the lists include such word-pairs as DURAR — ENDURE, where the English word has a prefix and the Spanish word does not, URGENTE — URGE, where the Spanish word developed from the present participle of the verb which is the source of the English word, and CORRER — COURSE, where the English word developed from the past participle of the verb which is the source of the Spanish word.

The list[4] which serves as the basis of this study comprises a total of 2,037 words, both Spanish and English, cognate through their common Latin origin, included in the first 3000 of the Buchanan list and the first 3000 of the Thorndike list. Of these 2037 there are 981 pairs of words: i.e., one Spanish word cognate with one English word, such as PREPARAR — PREPARE. The other 75 words appear as derivative cognates: i.e., one or more additional Spanish or English words, derived from the 'pair' words, such as ARMAR, ARMA — ARM, ARMY, ARMOR. From the original dissertation by the same author[5] 102 Spanish and English words, cognate through

4. Marjorie C. Johnston, "Spanish-English Cognates of High Frequency," (*The Modern Language Journal*, XXV, 5 (February, 1941), 405-417.)

5. Johnston, *Cognate Relationships Between English and Spanish Vocabularies as a Basis for Instruction* (Unpublished doctoral thesis, University of Texas, 1939).

other sources, chiefly Germanic, were added; all of these are also within the 3000-word limit of the Buchanan and Thorndike lists. Of this number there are 41 pairs and 20 derivatives. The combined total of all words to be considered is 2139, this number constituting 1119 entries, alphabetized according to the first word of the Spanish entry.

For the Spanish meanings the principal source was Zerolo's dictionary[6] with frequent reference to the latest edition of the Spanish Academy.[7] Zerolo was chosen as the principal source because it contains nearly all the meanings of the Academy dictionary and additional meanings from all other sources, including American, available at the time of its compilation. For additional information as to etymologies and source meanings Meyer-Lübke's dictionary[8] and Harper's Latin dictionary[9] were consulted.

For the meanings of the English words the principal source was Webster's dictionary[10] with occasional reference to the *New English Dictionary*.[11] Since the results of this study will probably be used most extensively in America, it seemed best to use as the principal source the dictionary which paid the most attention to American usage.

The next step was to look up the meanings of each Spanish word and each corresponding English word. From this point the following procedure was used to determine the

6. Elías Zerolo, Miguel de Toro y Gómez, Emiliano Isaza y otros Escritores Españoles y Americanos, *Diccionario Enciclopédico de la Lengua Castellana* (Quinta Edición; Paris: Casa Editorial Garnier Hermanos), Tomo Primero A-G, Tomo Segundo H-Z, (1895), Suplemento, (1913). The exact date of the 5th edition is not known but is between 1901 and 1913.

7. Real Academia Española, *Diccionario de la Lengua Española* (Décima Quinta Edición; Espasa-Calpe, S.A., 1925).

8. W. Meyer-Lübke, *Romanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch* (Heidelberg: Carl Winters Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1935).

9. Harper's *Latin Dictionary* (revised by Charlton T. Lewis and Charles Short: American Book Company, 1907).

10. Webster, *op. cit.*

11. *A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*, (edited by J.A.H. Murray; Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1888-1928, Supplement, 1933).

identity, similarity, or dissimilarity of meanings:

1. Compare, wherever possible, a noun with a noun, a verb with a verb, an adjective with an adjective, etc.;

2. Check the meanings common to both words;

3. Note additional senses of the Spanish word not found for the English word;

4. Note additional senses of the English word not found for the Spanish word;

5. On the basis of the foregoing points, determine the classification of the pair or group of cognates;

6. Check questionable cases with supplementary references.

Classification on the basis of identical, similar or dissimilar meanings divides the words into four groups which are named List I, List II, List III, and List IV.

List I includes those pairs or groups of cognates whose meanings correspond exactly or differ in such very fine shades of meaning as to make the difference negligible. In List I it was deemed unnecessary to mention the meanings since they are obvious from the English word.

List II includes those pairs or groups of cognates which have one or more meanings in common plus additional senses in English or Spanish. Here annotations are made to show the origin of the cognates, the extent to which the meanings correspond, and especially, to state the meanings of the word in one language not found for the word in the other language. Following the etymological or source meaning, a "core" meaning is given. The core meaning is the basic concept common to both Spanish and English words. In cases where the etymological meaning has been retained and has become the core meaning of the modern words, no further mention is made of the core meaning.

List III includes those pairs or groups of cognates which have widely different meanings, although the words are from a common origin, and those pairs or groups of cognates in which the Spanish word is one part of speech and the English word another part of speech. Here the annotations show the

source meaning of the cognates, the distinction, if any, in the parts of speech, and the meanings of the words.

List IV is entitled "Cognates Whose Etymology is Disputable and Those Which Are Not Semantically Comparable." Certain pairs or groups of words have disputable etymologies or sources which are not entirely clear: for example, ATACAR, ATAQUE — ATTACH, ATTACK. Certain pairs or groups of cognates have had such widely diverse developments that they are not recognizable as cognates either in form or meaning: for example, ENGAÑAR — GUN. A semantic comparison of such words is of no practical value. In this List the annotations show the source meaning where it is clear and state the meanings of each word.

An explanation is necessary concerning the brackets and numbers in the Lists. In List I the entry AMPLIO, [ANCHO, II] — AMPLE indicates that **amplio** and *ample* are equivalent in meaning but that **ancho** and *ample* are only partially equivalent. The II indicates that a discussion of **ancho** and *ample* will be found in List II; there the entry appears in the following form: [AMPLIO, I], ANCHO — AMPLE. Thus, the bracketed word is eliminated from the discussion at hand and the number shows where it may be found. In order to keep the study organized according to a definite plan, it was thought best to keep the entry (word pair or group) intact and repeat the entire group with cross reference markings wherever any part appeared.

A certain number of limitations were found necessary in order to hold the study to a reasonable length and to its original purpose. Those using the Lists should keep the following points in mind:

1. All of the cognates studied are to be found within the first 3000 most frequently used words in Spanish and English, according to the Buchanan and Thorndike lists, respectively. Any defects or inadequacies of the two lists will, of necessity, affect the cognate list. For instance, it will be noted that the English cognate listed is not always the most obvious one as to form or meaning because the obvious cognate is not

within the required bounds of the Thorndike list, and, therefore, not present in the list which is the basis of this study. Considering the total number of entries, not many examples of this are to be found, but in order to minimize this defect, an effort was made to mention, at least, the more obvious cognate. An example: CATEDRAL — CHAIR. *Cathedral* is certainly a more obvious cognate in both form and meaning than *chair,* yet it is not one of the 3000 most frequently used English words, according to Thorndike.

2. Dictionary meanings are the sole means of determining the identity, similarity, or dissimilarity of the meanings of the cognates. Certain meanings listed in the dictionaries seem, to the writer, to be archaic although they are not so marked, or inadequate in the light of contemporary usage. In many cases a meaning listed as an additional sense of a word in English may seem logical as a meaning of the corresponding Spanish word. This situation arises from the difference in dictionaries, the English dictionary listing many specific shades of meaning and the Spanish dictionary listing one liberally inclusive meaning. In some cases the difference lies the other way, the Spanish dictionary meanings being more detailed than those of the English. In order to keep the study as objective as possible and to guard against errors of subjective judgment, the word meanings have been compared entirely on the basis of dictionary authority.

3. The meanings listed under technical headings in the dictionaries have not been compared for the reason that technical or scientific terminology tends to be consistent throughout the world. In a few cases certain meanings which seem highly technical or specialized, although not listed as such, were also omitted.

4. Idioms and other special phrases have not been included because there are too many to treat adequately and still hold the study to reasonable length. Also, although the investigation of idioms and other special phrases offers the opportunity for a most interesting study, the discussions devoted to them would be a digression from the purpose of the

present work.

In spite of the above limitations and the utmost care exercised in the preparation of the Lists, a certain number of subjective decisions could not be avoided. Those were concerned mainly with the disposition of border-line cases between Lists I and II, II and III, and III and IV.

The following lists include all the entries considered in this study; Lists II, III, and IV are presented without the annotations which appear in the original thesis.

LIST I

COGNATES EQUIVALENT IN MEANING OR NEARLY SO

abrazar, abrazo	embrace	amplio, [ancho, II]	ample
abril	April	[anciano, II], antiguo	ancient
absoluto	absolute	ángel	angel
abundancia	abundance	animal	animal
abundante	abundant	anual	annual
acción	action	apacible	peaceful
aceptar	accept	aparecer, parecer	appear, [peer, II]
acompañar	accompany	apetito	appetite
aconsejar	counsel	aplicación	application
acostumbrar	accustom	aplicar	apply
activo	active	aprobar	approve
acto	act	aproximar	approach
adivinar	divine	armonía	harmony
admitir	admit	arruinar	ruin
adoptar	adopt	arte	art
adorno	ornament	artículo	article
adquirir	acquire	artista	artist
afectar	affect	asno	ass
afortunado	fortunate	atención	attention
agosto	August	atormentar	torment
agradable	agreeable	ausencia	absence
águila	eagle	automóvil	automobile
aire	air	autoridad	authority
algodón	cotton	aventura	adventure
altar	altar		
ambición	ambition		

avisar	advise
ayuda, ayudar	aid
bandera	banner
banquete	banquet
base	base
batalla	battle
belleza	beauty
bello	beautiful
beneficio	benefit
bestia	beast
borde	board (border, edge)
botella	bottle
cadena	chain
café	coffee
caja	case (box), [cash, III]
calma, calmar	calm
cambiar, cambio	change
canal	canal, channel
cantidad	quantity
caña	cane
capitán	captain
carácter	character
caridad	charity
caso	case
castillo	castle
causa, causar, [cosa, III]	cause
caza, [cautivo, III]	chase, [catch, III]
celebrar	celebrate
celoso	jealous
central	central
centro	center
cesar	cease
ciencia	science
cierto	certain
círculo	circle
ciudad	city
ciudadano	citizen
civil	civil
claro	clear
clase	class
clima	climate
cobarde, [cola, III]	coward
cocina	kitchen
cocinero	cook
colonia	colony
color, [colorado, III]	color
columna	column
comenzar	commence
cometer	commit
comisión	commission
compañero	companion
comparar, [comprar, III]	compare
complacer	please
completar, completo	complete
común, (adj.), [(n.), II]	common
concebir	conceive
conciencia	conscience
concluir	conclude
condenar	condemn
confesar	confess
conquista	conquest
conservar	preserve
constante	constant
construir	construct
consultar	consult
contentar, contento	content
continente, (adj.), [(n.), II]	continent
continuar	continue
convencer	convince
conversación	conversation
copiar	copy
cordial	cordial
[corona, II], coronar	crown

correcto, corregir	correct
corriente	current
corte	court
costa, [acostar, III]	coast
costar, [constar, III]	cost
crédito	credit
crimen	crime
cristiano	Christian
cruz, cruzar	cross
cuarto	quarter, quart
cueva	cave
cultivar	cultivate
cura, curar	cure
curioso	curious
decidir	decide
declarar	declare
defensa	defense
deleite, delicia	delight
delicioso	delightful
depositar	deposit
desaparecer	disappear
descender	descend
describir	describe
descripción	description
descubrimiento	discovery
descubrir	discover
desear, deseo	desire
desesperar	despair
desierto	desert
desplegar	display
destruir	destroy
determinar	determine
deuda	debt
diferente	different
difícil	difficult
dificultad	difficulty
dirección	direction
directo, dirigir	direct
disponer	dispose
distante	distant
distinguir	distinguish
distinto	distinct
distrito	district
dividir	divide
divino	divine
[doblar, II], doble	double
duda, dudar	doubt
duque	duke
durante	during
eco	echo
edad	age
[efecto, II], efectuar	effect
ejemplo	example
elección	election
eléctrico	electric
elegir	elect
elemento	element
emperador	emperor
enemigo	enemy
enorme	enormous
[envidia, II], envidiar	envy
error	error
esclavo	slave
esfera	sphere
español, (adj.), [(n.), II]	Spanish
especial	especial, [special, II]
espíritu	spirit
espléndido	splendid
establecer	establish
estado	state
estatua	statue
estilo	style
estrecho	strait
estudiar, [estudio, II]	study
eterno	eternal
exacto	exact
examinar	examine
excelente	excellent

excepto	except
excitar	excite
exclamar	exclaim
excusa, [excusar, II]	excuse
exigir	exact
[expresar, II], expreso	express
extranjero	stranger
extremo	extreme
[fallecer, II], faltar	fail
falso	false
familia	family
fantasía	fancy
feroz, [fiero, II]	fierce
fiebre	fever
fiel	faithful
final	final
fino	fine
[firma, II, IV], firme	firm, [farm, IV]
forma, formar	form
formal	formal
fortuna	fortune
forzar, fuerza	force
francés (adj.), [(n.), II]	French
[frecuentar, II], frecuente	frequent
fruta, fruto	fruit
furia, furor	fury
futuro	future
ganancia, [ganar, II]	gain
gigante	giant
gobernador	governor
gobernar	govern
gozar	enjoy
gozoso	joyful
grave	grave
griego	Greek
grupo	group
guerra	war
guerrero	warrior
guía, guiar	guide
hábil	able
hábito	habit
hecho, [fecha, IV, hacer, III]	fact
hembra	female
héroe	hero
honor, honra, honrar	honor
hora	hour
horrible	horrible
hospital	hospital
hotel	hotel
humano	human
humilde, humillar	humble
humor	humor
idea	idea
ignorante	ignorant
imaginación	imagination
imaginar	imagine
importancia	importance
importante	important
imposible	impossible
inclinar	incline
incluir	include
independiente	independent
indicar	indicate
indio	Indian
influencia, influir	influence
inglés, (adj.), [(n.), II]	English
injusto	unjust
inmediato	immediate
inmenso	immense
inmortal	immortal
insistir	insist
instrucción	instruction
instrumento	instrument

intento	intent
[interés, II], interesar	interest
interrumpir	interrupt
inútil	useless
inventar	invent
invitar	invite
italiano	Italian
jefe	chief
juez, juzgar	judge
julio	July
justo	just
lago	lake
legua	league (measure)
libertad	liberty
limitar, límite	limit
líquido, [licor, II]	liquid
lista	list
local, [lugar, III]	local
mágico, (adj.), [(n.), III]	magic
magnífico	magnificent
majestad	majesty
mamá	mamma
mantener	maintain
maravilloso	marvelous
materia	matter
material	material
mayo	May
mayoría	majority
medicina	medicine
medida, medir	measure
medio, (adj.), [(n.), II]	mean
mercado	market
merecer, [mérito, II]	merit
método	method
mezclar	mix
militar	military
misa	mass
misterio	mystery
modelo, [molde, II]	model
moderno	modern
modesto	modest
momento	moment
monarca	monarch
montaña	mountain
mortal, (n.), [(adj.), II]	mortal
motivo	motive
multiplicar	multiply
multitud	multitude
murmurar	murmur
música	music
nación	nation
nacional	national
naturaleza	nature
necesario	necessary
necesidad	necessity
negar	deny
nivel	level
noble	noble
norte	north
número	number
numeroso	numerous
obedecer	obey
objeto	object
obligar	oblige
observar	observe
obtener	obtain
océano	ocean
ocupación	occupation
ofrecer	offer
operación	operation
opinión	opinion
oportunidad	opportunity
opuesto	opposite
ordinario	ordinary
órgano	organ
original	original
pacífico	pacific

pagar	pay
pago	payment
página	page
palacio	palace
pálido	pale
palma	palm
paraíso	paradise
pasado (adj.), [(n.), II]	past
pasajero	passenger
paz	peace
perdón, [perdonar, II]	pardon
perfecto	perfect
perla	pearl
permitir	permit
personal	personal
persuadir	persuade
pintor	painter
placer	pleasure, please
plan	plan
pobreza	poverty
poder, potencia	power
poema	poem
poeta	poet
polvo	powder
popular	popular
porción	portion
posesión	possession
posible	possible
posición	position
práctica, practicar	practice
práctico	practical
predicar	preach
preferir	prefer
preparar	prepare
presentar	present
presente	present
princesa	princess
principal	principal
príncipe	prince
probable	probable
problema	problem
proceder	proceed
proclamar	proclaim
producir	produce
producto	product
profesor	professor
profeta	prophet
progreso	progress
pronto	prompt
propiedad	property
proponer	propose
propósito	purpose
protección	protection
proteger	protect
publicar	publish
público	public
pupilo	pupil
puro	pure
queso	cheese
quietud	quiet
rápido	rapid
raro	rare
raza	race
rebelde	rebel
reciente, [recién, III]	recent
recobrar	recover
recomendar	recommend
regular	regular
reinar, [reino, II]	reign
relativo	relative
religión	religion
religioso	religious
[remediar, II], remedio	remedy
repetir	repeat
reposar, reposo	repose
respetar, respeto	respect
resultado	result
retirar	retire
revelar	reveal

rico, [riqueza, enriquecer, III]	rich
rival	rival
romano	Roman
rosa	rose
rudo	rude
ruina, [ruin, III]	ruin
sacrificio	sacrifice
sagrado	sacred
salvaje, (n.), [(adj.), II]	savage
santo	saint
satisfacción	satisfaction
satisfacer	satisfy
sazonar, [sazón, III]	season
sección	section
segundo	second
semejante	similar
sentido, [sentir, II]	sense
septiembre	September
serio	serious
servicio	service
servir	serve
silencio	silence
simple	simple
sincero	sincere
sistema	system
social	social
sociedad	society
soldado, [sueldo, III]	soldier
solemne	solemn
sólido	solid
solo, [sólo, III]	sole
sorprender	surprise
sorpresa	surprise
súbito	sudden
substancia	substance
sufrir	suffer
[sujetar, II], sujeto, (adj.), [(n.), II]	subject
suma, [sumo, III]	sum
superficie	surface
superior (n.), [(adj.) II]	superior
suponer	suppose
teatro	theatre
temblar	tremble
temperatura	temperature
templar	temper
templo	temple
terrible	terrible
territorio	territory
tipo	type
titular, título	title
tormento	torment
torre	tower
total, todo (n.), [(adj.) II]	total
triunfar, triunfo	triumph
trono	throne
tropa	troop
tumba	tomb
turbar	disturb
unión	union
unir	unite
universal	universal
universidad	university
usar, uso	use
útil	useful
vacío	vacant
valle	vale, valley
vanidad	vanity
vano	vain
variar	vary
variedad	variety
vario	various

vaso	vessel
vasto	vast, [waste, III]
velar	veil
velo	veil
vena	vein
vengar, [venganza, II]	revenge
ventaja	advantage
verso	verse
vicio	vice
victoria	victory
vigor	vigor
vino	wine, [vine, III]
violencia	violence
violento	violent
virgen	virgin
virtud	virtue
visión	vision
volumen	volume
yerro	error
zona	zone

COGNATES EQUIVALENT IN THEIR CORE MEANINGS BUT WITH SALIENT DEVIATIONS IN SPANISH OR ENGLISH

accidente	accident
actual	actual
acusar	accuse
admirar	admire
afición	affection
aliviar	relieve
alivio	relief
alrededor	around
alterar	alter
[amplio, I], ancho	ample
anciano, [antiguo, I]	ancient
aparecer, parecer	[appear, I], peer
apariencia	appearance
aparte	apart
apreciar	praise
apretar, prisa	press
aprovechar	profit
arco	arch
argumento	argument
armar, arma	arm, [army, armor, III]
arreglar, arreglo	rule
arrepentirse	repent
ascender	ascend
asegurar	assure
asistir	assist
atender, [atento, III]	attend
ausente	absent
autor	author
avanzar, [adelante, III]	advance
aviso	advise
bajo, bajar	base
banco	bank, bench
banda	band, [bond, IV]
blanco	blank
bolsa, [bolsillo, III]	purse
bosque, [buscar, III]	bush
bravo, [bárbaro, III]	brave
breve	brief
buey	beef
cabo, [cabeza, III]	cape (land)
calidad	quality

cámara	chamber
campo, campiña	camp
cañón	cannon
capa	cape, cap, [chapel, III]
capaz	capable
capital	capital, cattle
cargar, cargo	charge
carro	car
carta	card
caudal	capital
celo	zeal
circunstancia	circumstance
cocer	cook
coche	coach
coger	collect
colegio	college
colocar	locate
comercio	commerce
compañía	company
compás	compass
común, [(adj.), I] (n.)	common
conde	count, [county, III]
condición	condition
conducir, conducta	conduct
confusión	confusion
congreso	congress
conocimiento	acquaintance
conquistar	conquer
consecuencia	consequence
consejo	counsel
consentir	consent
considerar	consider
consistir	consist
contar	count
contener	contain
continente, [(adj.), I], (n.)	continent
continuo	continual
contraer	contract
contrario	contrary
conveniente	convenient
copa	cup
corazón	courage
corona, [coronar, I]	crown
correr	course
costumbre	custom
crear, criar	create
crecer	increase
criatura	creature
cruel, crudo	cruel
cuadro, cuadrado	square
cubierta, cubrir	cover
cuello	collar
cuenta	account
cuerda	cord
cuestión	question
curso	course
chimenea	chimney
chocar, choque	shock
dama, doña	dame
daño	damage
deber	duty
debido	due
defender	defend
delicado, delgado	delicate
demanda, demandar	demand
depender	depend
descargar	discharge
desgracia	disgrace
designar	design
despecho	spite
despojar, despojo	spoil
desvanecer	vanish
diablo	devil
diferencia	difference
disputar	dispute
distancia	distance

división	division
doblar, [doble, I]	double
docena	dozen
doctor	doctor
doméstico	domestic
durar	endure
educación	education
efecto, [efectuar, I]	effect
ejercer, ejercicio	exercise
emplear, empleo	employ
encomendar	commend
encontrar, encuentro	encounter
entender	intend
entero	entire
entrada	entrance
entrar	enter
entretener	entertain
envidia, [envidiar, I]	envy
erguir	erect
escala	scale
escapar	escape
escaso	scarce
escena	scene
escuela	school
esfuerzo	effort
espacio	space
español, [(adj.), I], (n.)	Spanish
especial	[especial, I], special
estación	station
estampa	stamp
estancia, estar	stay, [stage, IV]
estimar	esteem, [aim, III]
estrechar	strain
estremecer	tremble
estudiante	student
[estudiar, I], estudio	study
[excusa, I] excusar	excuse
experiencia	experience
exponer	expose
expresar, [expreso, I]	express
extender	extend
extraño	strange
fallecer, [faltar, I]	fail
falta	fault
fama	fame
familiar	familiar
famoso	famous
fatal	fatal
favor, favorecer	favor
faz	face
fe, [fiar, III]	faith
[feroz, I], fiero	fierce
fiesta	feast
figura, figurar	figure
fijar	fix
fila, hilo	file
fin	finish
firma, [firme, I]	firm, [farm, IV]
flor	flower, flour
florecer	flourish
flotar	float
fortaleza	fort
francés, [(adj.), I] (n.)	French
franco	frank
frecuentar, [frecuente, I]	frequent
frente, frontera	front

fresco, [frescura, III]	fresh
fuego, [foco, hogar, III]	fuel
fuente	fountain
fundamento	foundation
fundar	found
furioso	furious
[ganancia, I] ganar	gain
gastar gasto	waste
gato	cat
generación	generation
general	general
generoso	generous
globo	globe
gloria	glory
glorioso	glorious
gobierno	government
[goce, III], gozo	joy
gracia	grace
gracioso	gracious
grado	grade
grande	grand
grano	grain
grato	grateful
gritar, grito	cry
guarda	guard
guardar, guardia	guard, ward
hambre	famine
historia	history, story
honesto	honest
horno	furnace
hueco	vacant
huésped	host
igual, igualar	equal
imagen	image
imperio	empire
importar	import
imprimir	print
impulso	push
individuo	indivdual
industria	industry
infante	infant
informar	inform
ingenio	engine
inglés, [(adj.), I], (n.)	English
instalar	stall
instante	instant
instruir	instruct
intentar	intend
interés, [interesar, I]	interest
introducir	introduce
invención	invention
isla	isle
jardín	garden, [yard, IV]
jornada	journey
joya	jewel
juicio	judgment
junta	joint
juntar	join
justicia	justice
labor	labor
lámpara	lamp
latín, latino	Latin
lección	lesson
lengua, lenguaje	language
león	lion
letra	letter
librar	deliver
lienzo	linen
línea, linaje	line
[líquido, I], licor	liquid
lujo, [luz, III]	luxury
llama	flame
llano, llanura	plain
maestro	master, Mr.
mandar, mando	command
manejar, [manear, III]	manage

manera, ademán	manner
manto	mantle
máquina	machine
marcar, [comarca, marqués, III]	mark
mármol	marble
masa	mass
mayor	mayor
medio, [(adj.), I], (n.)	mean
memoria	memory
menudo	minute
[merecer, I], mérito	merit
metal	metal
miembro	member
ministro	minister
minuto	minute
miseria	misery
misión	message
moda, modo	mode
[modelo, I] molde	model
moderar	moderate
molino, moler	mill
moneda	money
montar, monte	mount
monumento	monument
moral	moral
mortal, [(n.), I], (adj.)	mortal
mover, conmover	move
movimiento	movement
nacido	native
natural	natural
negro	negro
nota, notar	note
noticia	notice
ocasión, ocasionar	occasion
ocupar	occupy
ocurrir	occur
ofender	offend
oficial	official
oficio	office
olor	odor
onza	ounce, inch
oponer	oppose
orden, ordenar	order
paciencia	patience
paje	page
palo	pole
papel	paper
par	pair, peer
pareja	pair
pariente	parent
parte	part
particular	particular
partida	parcel
partido	party
partir	part, depart
pasado, [(adj.), I], (n.)	past
pasaje	passage
pasar, [pasear, III]	pass
pasión	passion
paso	pass, pace
pausa	pause
peculiar	peculiar
pelo	pile
pena	pain
percibir	perceive
[perdón, I], perdonar	pardon
perecer	perish
período	period
permanecer	remain
perseguir	pursue
persona, personaje	person
pez	pitch (tar)
piedad	pity

pieza	piece
pintar	paint
pintura	picture
planta, plantar	plant
plato	plate
plaza	place
población	population
pobre, poco	poor
poderoso	powerful
poseer	possess
preciar	prize
precio	price
precioso	precious
presa	prey, prize
presencia	presence
presidente	president
prevenir	prevent
principio	principle
prisión	prison
prisionero	prisoner
privilegio	privilege
probar	prove
promesa, prometer	promise
pronunciar	pronounce
propio	proper
proporción	proportion
proporcionar	proportion
proseguir	pursue
provecho	profit
proveer	provide
providencia	provision
provincia	province
provocar	provoke
prueba	proof
pueblo	people
puerto, [puerta, III]	port
punta, punto	point
queja, quejarse	quarrel
quitar	quit
rabia	rage
[raya, III], rayo	ray
razón	reason
real	real, royal
realizar	realize
recibir	receive
reclamar	claim
recoger	collect
reconocer	recognize
redondo	round
reducir	reduce
referir	refer
región	region
regir	rule
registrar	register
regla	rule
[reinar, I], reino	reign
reja	rail
relación	relation
remediar, [remedio, I]	remedy
rendir	render
renta	rent
reparar	repair
repartir	parcel
replicar	reply
representar	represent
república	republic
requerir	require
reservar	reserve
resignarse	resign
resolver	resolve
resto	rest
resultar	result
revista	review
robar	rob, [robber, III]
roca	rock
rodar	roll
rojo	red
ropa	robe
rústico	rural
sacrificar	sacrifice

salvaje, [(n.), I], (adj.)	savage
salvar	save
salvo	safe
secretario	secretary
secreto	secret
seguro	secure, sure
sello	seal
sencillo	single
sentencia	sentence
[sentido, I], sentir	sense
seña	sign
señal, señalar	sign
señor	sir, sire
separar	separate
servidor	servant
signo	sign
silencioso	silent
simpatía	sympathy
singular	single
situar	situate
soltar	solve
son, sonar	sound
sonido	sound
soportar	support
suceder	succeed
suelo	soil
suerte	sort
suficiente	sufficient
sujetar, sujeto, [(adj.), I], (n.)	subject
superior, [(n.), I], (adj.)	superior
suplir	supply
tabla	table
tender	tend
tentar	tempt
teñir, tinta	stain
término	term
terror	terror
tesoro	treasure
tienda	tent
tierno	tender
tono	tone, tune
tornar	[turn, III], return
[total, I], todo (n.), I], (adj.)	total
tratar	treat
trato	treatment
[traza, III], trazar	trace, [trail, III]
tren	train
tronco	trunk
[valer, III], valor	value
vapor	vapor
[vengar, I], venganza	revenge
ventura	venture
ver	view
vestido, vestir	vest
villa	village
visita, visitar	visit
vista	view
voto	vote, vow
voz	voice

COGNATES MARKEDLY DIFFERENT IN MEANING AND THOSE REPRESENTING DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH

agradar	agree
agudo	eager
apellido	appeal
apuntar	appoint
armar, arma	[arm, II], army armor
arrancar	rank, arrange, range
arriba	arrive, arrival
asunto	assume
[atender, II], atento	attend
[avanzar, II], adelante	advance
boda	vow
bola	boil
[bolsa, II], bolsillo	purse
borracho	sober
[bosque, II], buscar	bush
[bravo, II], bárbaro	brave
[cabo, II], cabeza	cape (land)
caer, caída	decay, chance
caja	[case, (box), I], cash
capa	[cape, cap, II], chapel
cara	cheer
catedral	chair
[causa, causar, I], cosa	cause
[caza, I], cautivo	chase, catch
cerco	search
clamar, llamar	claim
[cobarde, I], cola	coward
colgar	couch
[color, I], colorado	color
[comparar, I], comprar	compare
conde	[count, II], county
conocer	acquaint
contestar	contest
copla	couple
cosecha	collection
[costa, I], acostar	coast
[costar, I], constar	cost
creer	grant
devoto	devote
dominio	danger
esforzarse	force
estimar	[esteem, II], aim
facción	fashion
[fe, II], fiar	faith
[fresco, II], frescura	fresh
[fuego, II], foco, hogar	fuel
fuera	foreign
funesto	funeral
gente, gentil	gentle
goce, [gozo, II]	joy
[hecho, I, fecha, IV], hacer	fact

hermano	German
juego, jugar	joke
largo ,	large
lazo	lace
libro	library
[local, I], lugar	local
[lujo, II], luz	luxury
llanto	complain
lleno	plenty
madera	matter
mágico [(adj.), I], (n.)	magic
[manejar, II], manear	manage
[marcar, II], comarca, marqués	mark
marido	married
merced	mercy
mirar	mirror
nave	navy
necio	nice
[pasar, II], pasear	pass
pastor	pasture
pedazo	bite
piedra	Peter
pleito	plead
pleno	plenty
portal	porch
pretender	pretend
[puerto, II], puerta	port
rato	rate
raya, [rayo, II]	ray
[reciente, I], recién	recent
recordar, recuerdo	record
regalo	realm
regocijo	rejoice
remontar	mount
remoto	remove
residir	residence
ribera	river
[rico, I], riqueza, enriquecer	rich
robar	[rob, II], robber
[ruina, I]	ruin
sal	salary
[sazonar, I], sazón	season
sobrino	cousin
[soldado, I], sueldo	soldier
[solo, I], sólo	sole
someter	submit
suceso	success
[suma, I], sumo	sum
surgir	source
talle	tailor
tornar	turn, [return, II]
traidor	betray
traza trazar	[trace, II], trail
urgente	urge
valer, [valor, II]	value
vasto	[vast, I], waste
veras, verdad	very
viajar, viaje	voyage
vino	[wine, I], vine

List IV

COGNATES WHOSE ETYMOLOGY IS DISPUTABLE AND THOSE NOT SEMANTICALLY COMPARABLE

alemán	all+man	[hecho, I], fecha, [hacer, III]	fact
atacar, ataque	attach, attack		
banda	[band, II], bond		
brazo	brake	incendio	candle
burla, burlar	bureau	inundar	surround
callar	conceal	jardín	[garden, II], yard
dar	render, date		
engañar	gun	mancha	mail (armor)
estancia, estar	[stay, II] stage	matrimonio	marriage
fábrica	factory	pompa	pump
fabricar	manufacture	retrato	trace
firma, [firme, I]	[firm, II] farm	romper	route
		sacar	sack
		tiempo	temple (anat.)

VITA

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